

The *Herald* of 23rd inst., we quoted from the able analysis of the voluminous evidence.

of Jessie McLaughlin, for murdering, in the early part of July last, the female servant of Mr. John Young, of Glasgow, under the aggravated circumstances therein detailed.

Having, after her condemnation, been represented to the Home Secretary by certain citizens of Glasgow, and others, that there were grave doubts as to the guilt of Mrs. McLaughlin, an enquiry, of a private nature, was ordered by Sir George Grey (then at the Home Office), in relation to her innocence. But although this enquiry completely failed to disprove her guilt, the sentence of death was, on the 7th of November last, commuted by an order from the Home Office, into

nerving for life.
 tion this most extraordinary "doctor," the
 of 10th November remarks:—We sincerely re-
 at if the Home Secretary should have seen fit
 to write with the coarsest and justest of
 in his lap, he would have interfered in such
 a case as to satisfy nobody. The commutation of
 capital sentence to that of penal servitude for 14
 years is a fatal objection—that it cannot possibly
 be a just punishment for the crime as it is
 innocent of the murder, or if there is no
 certainty of her guilt, she is entitled to a free-
 dom. If she is guilty of the murder, being one of
 the few who are not hanged, she is entitled to
 remain upon an innocent jury, she is a
 victim of death as any criminal who ever
 lived in the world. There is no com-
 munity of feeling between a crime to murder
 later—no provocation, no doubt, no extenuat-
 ing circumstances whatever. The case stands
 as it stood when Lord Denby expressed his
 concurrence with the jury except that a vast
 majority of the public would have been in
 the prisoner's belief without shaking the vote
 but not without eliciting fresh inconsistencies in
 the jury's own story.
 The Home Secretary is explaining the adminis-
 tration of the wild kind of justice by a man as expert
 as Sir George Grey. In remitting the penalty he
 must have been yielding to the clamorous imper-
 ative of Glasgow sympathisers, in condemning the
 jury to suffer for their error in not giving a
 conviction of her guilt. At a time when crime
 are peculiarly rare, such a decision is most
 fortunate. It will add nothing to the security feel-
 ing of the public. It will add nothing to the
 if in the same predicament with Mrs. M'Lachlan
 and it will assuredly encourage the guilty to re-
 peat their most plausible defence till after the vic-
 timises themselves upon the clemency of the
 Home Secretary.
 The Glasgow Herald of the 14th says:—The Sandy-
 side tragedy has been followed by a "sensational
 case," in many aspects, novel to their character, and
 in its results, of a most extraordinary and
 atrocious nature, followed by a trial of unusual
 interest, and we have seen the accused party convicted
 of the clearest and most comprehensive
 evidence of the crime, and yet that she was unques-
 tionably innocent in the face of the evidence, but
 acquiescing in the chain of evidence, by the
 other prof. circumstantial and positive, was
 unwilling that neither Judge nor jury had the
 opportunity of the prisoner's guilt. Even the
 trial was probably a farce, and the jury
 it; and yet, in the face of so undeniable facts
 as were called upon by sophists and sentimental-
 enthusiasts to believe that Mrs. M'Lachlan
 was asked to believe in this woman's inno-
 cence in the faith of a "Stevenson," which happened
 with the other evidence is a few unimportant
 details. The story was composed of—1. which contradicted
 testimony of medical men, and overrode probability
 the main points of the case. This precious docu-
 ment was held to be of no value whatever before the

[illegible][illegible]

On the law business of last session. Dealing with the immediate subject of his letter, he alludes to the Glasgow murder case, which has recently excited much public interest. He says that the signature on the subject as a scandal, and remarks that Mr. Maclean would have desired to be examined in person, and that the sifted testimony would either have left the public mind in a state of confusion, or that the public mind would have been satisfied. As the woman has been convicted of murder, and, as the woman's death is not to be carried into execution, she has not received the sentence of death, she has not been executed on the ground of the doubt which she has to her guilt. Lord Brougham considers that the case is not a proper subject for the proposed extension of the Evidence Act, and that the case is not a proper subject to be supposed to be guilty for the case would be entirely removed by the Judge's jury.

Lord Glasgow, then, states that the relation and the case of the venerable old man, Mr. James Fleming, has been laid open to such cruel accusations as have not been attended in any of the proceedings, have attended the proceedings, and that the proceedings, requiring the state the grounds on which the Commission is to proceed, with the view of challenging the

EFFECTS OF EATING BETWEEN MEALS.—Among the causes of impaired digestion is to be eaten between meals. The powerful digestion of a growing man lights all such irregularities; but to a sedentary life, very great damage is done by eating between meals. Buttered toast, or bread and butter, or muffins, buttered, or fried and buttered, are not to be eaten after a heavy dinner, is a distasteful rule to the physiologist. It takes a few days, but the general principle of eating that the stomach should be allowed repose, and that no solid, or any other liquid, is beneficial rather than waste, but solid food is a mere incumbrance. It is not necessary to eat between meals, and the hours of eating is far from necessary; but regular intervals are of primary importance. It is a rule at what hour you lunch or dine, give your stomach regularity, and keep it healthy. It is a rule at what hour you breakfast. What are those intervals? This is a question each must settle for himself, depending on the amount eaten at each meal.

ts. Less than four hours should never be allowed a heavy meal of meat. Five hours is about the age for men in active work.—*Lewis's Physiology of Common Life.*

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.
Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette. A list of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. It is to be noted that the lowest bidder will be selected, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Work and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
G. N. Road, 3rd District:— 46. Black Springs 47. Gunning Hill 48. 3rd Bradburne Plain 49. Culver near O'Brien's Bridge. G. N. Road, 1st District:— 51. Chain of Fords 52. Red Hill 53. Black Hills Deviation 54. Danger's Fence 55. Dittie White Gate 56. Sladden's Creek 60. M'Gregor's Flat 61. Eolland's Place 62. Danger's Creek 63. Warland's Range 64. Dittie Hill 65. Elanfield 66. Liverpool Range—South 67. Dittie ditto—North. G. N. Road, 2nd District:— 22. Poison Swamp 23. Kentucky Paddock 26. At Doughboy 27. Between Farrows and Gravel Hills 28. Between Doughboy and Willow Tree 29. South of Willow Tree Construction of Retaining Wall, east side of the Circular Quay Construction of a Wharf at Gosford, Brisbane Water Erection of a Police Station, Kiama Supply of Ballast Wood for the Great Southern and Western Railways Erection of a Police Station, Pulpit Hill Erection of a Police Station, 15-Mile Hollow Welding and keeping in repair the Clocks on the G. S. and W. and the G. N. Railways respectively Supply of 500 Electric Telegraph Posts Supply and erection of a Mast for supporting the Electric Telegraph Wires across the River Hawkesbury at Wisemans Ferry G. N. Railway Extension, Singleton towards Murrumbidgee, Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 Electric Telegraph Lines:— 1. Second Wire from Sydney to West Maitland; and from East Maitland to Morpeth 2. Adam's Wire &c., from Campbelltown to Picton 3. Second Wire from Parramatta to Feathly 4. Denilighin to Dubbo 5. Wellington to Hay 6. Freshford to Queanbeyan Construction of a Bridge over the Lachlan at Forbes Painting and Repairs to Cox's River and Junction or Farmer's Creek Bridges, G. W. Road Construction of Three Bridges at Young. G. S. Road, 4th District:— 3. Adam's Creek 4. Near fallings Deviation 5. Kiama Pass 6. M'Nabbs's Hill 6. Two Mile Creek (Township) 6. Near Albury.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd February.

Leaving Government Railways 1st May.
W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumbarumba
Yass.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the name of W. M. KELLER, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.

Sydney, 20th November. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 10 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

* STORKEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order in advance. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.

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PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides, on commission or privately, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

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From the *Illustrated London News*, November 22.

